

ART. XIII.—*Contributions to the Flora of Australia, No. 25.*¹

BY

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(Read December 14th, 1916).

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA, Desf. "Chinese Tree of Heaven."
(Simarubaceae).

Bacchus Marsh, J. W. Audas, October, 1916.

This tree, a native of China, is frequently grown in gardens or
planted in reserves, etc.

In the Bacchus Marsh district it appears to spread on each side
of a 300 yards length of road to a depth of 10 to 15 yards, possibly
partly by sucker growth from planted trees. The plant also occurs
along the Lerderderg River. When fully grown it forms a large
tree, but the timber does not appear to have a great economic value.
The plant may ultimately become naturalised, but the evidence for
this is as yet insufficient.

ALLIUM SPHAEROCEPHALUM, L. "Round Headed Allium."
(Liliaceae).

Warrnambool, L. Crawley, August, 1914.

A native of Europe, apparently not yet sufficiently established to
be considered naturalised.

AM SINCKIA LYCOPSOIDES, Lehm. "Loose Amsinckia." (Boraginaceae).

Buninyong, Victoria, H. B. Williamson, November, 1915.

A native of California, U.S., America. This is a new locality
in Victoria for this introduced plant, as it has previously been
recorded from the North-Eastern district only. It may now be
considered to be a definitely naturalised alien. It is apt to become
a troublesome pest in arable land, and should be suppressed.

¹ No. 24 in the Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, vol. xxviii. (n.s.), p. 230, 1916.

BELLIS PERENNIS, L. "Perennial Daisy." (Compositae).

Fish Creek and Foster, C. French, jnr., September, 1916.

This naturalised alien is now spreading in pastures in South Gippsland.

BRACHYPODIUM DISTACHYUM, Beauv. (Gramineae.)

Dooen, Victoria, A. Dreverman, November, 1915.

It is a native of the Mediterranean regions and the Orient, and has not been previously recorded as growing wild in Victoria. It may be regarded as an exotic not yet sufficiently established to be considered naturalised.

Mr. Dreverman states that "the grass is very abundant in the immediate district, but for how long I do not know, since this is the first season I have noticed it. It is rather a coarse grower, possessing little value as a stock food."

BRASSICA NIGRA, Koch. "Black Mustard." (Cruciferae).

Shire of Dimboola, Mr. St. Eloy D'Alton, October and November, 1915.

This plant, a native of Southern Europe and temperate Asia, has apparently been introduced with impure seed, and is apt to become as troublesome as the Charlock in cornfields, if allowed to spread. It may be considered as an exotic not yet sufficiently established to be considered naturalised.

CALYCOTOME SPINOSA, Link. "Spiny Broom." (Leguminosae).

Koo-wee-rup Swamp, J. W. Audas, 27/10/15.

A new locality for this introduced plant. It is a native of North America.

CASSIA TOMENTOSA, Lam. "Woolly Senna" (Leguminosae).

Portland, J. W. Audas, September, 1916.

It is a native of tropical America, and has not been previously recorded as growing wild in Victoria. It may be regarded as an exotic not yet sufficiently established to be considered naturalised.

CERATOGYNE OBIONOIDES, Turcz. "Wing Fruit." (Compositae).

Underbool (H. B. Williamson, No. 1560), J. Malone, August, 1915.

In this curious little composite the young head externally closely resembles a single flower, and the few outer florets develop curious

winged fruits. It is recorded from isolated localities in West Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, and is a new addition to the Flora of Victoria. It has no economic value.

COLLOMIA LINEARIS, Nutt. (Polemoniaceae).

Beaconsfield, Victoria, J. R. Tovey, March, 1916.

Previously recorded as a garden escape from Romsey, and possibly in the process of naturalisation. It is a garden plant, native of North-West America, and appears to have no injurious properties, nor to be of any economic value.

COLOBANTHUS BILLARDIERI, Fenzl. "Coast Colobanth."
(Caryophyllaceae).

Mt. Hotham, A. H. Taylor, December, 1915.

This mountain locality is a new record, since the plant is only recorded previously from the south-west coast of Victoria, and from Wilson's Promontory. It grows on Mt. Hotham in very wet places, in association with *Oreomyrrhis pulvinifera*.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA, L. "Common Foxglove." (Scrophulariaceae.)

McCrae Creek, J. W. Audas, 30/10/1915.

Spreading in the Gembrook district. Apparently in process of naturalisation. It is a native of Europe.

EREMOPHILA CRASSIFOLIA, F. v. M. (Myoporaceae).

Ngallo, near South Australian border, N.W. Victoria, C. F. Hawkins, October, 1916. (Williamson, No. 1589.)

Only previously recorded from South Australia; a new addition to the Flora of Victoria.

A specimen from Eucla, J. D. Batt, 1886, appears to belong to the same species, but has the leaves narrower and spatulate. It may be distinguished as a Western Australian form or variety (var. *spathulata*).

EREMOPHILA STURTII, R. Br. (Myoporaceae).

Mirbein, Victoria, D. B. Halked, 27/10/1915.

This species is given in Mueller's Census of Australian Plants as occurring in South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland, but not from Victoria. This was evidently an oversight, as there is a Victorian specimen from the Murray River, collected by Dallachy

half-a-century ago, in the National Herbarium. A second specimen from the same locality was seen by Bentham, but is not mentioned in the *Flora Australiensis*.

ERICA ARBOREA, L. "Tree Heath." (Ericaceae).

Wheeler's Hill, J. W. Audas, 11/8/16; Beaconsfield, Victoria, Mrs. L. R. Dancocks, December, 1916.

This shrub is now probably in the process of establishing itself as a naturalised alien in Victoria. The specimens collected at Wheeler's Hill were growing among thick scrub, and fully two miles from the nearest homestead. It is a native of South Europe.

GALEGA OFFICINALIS, L. (Leguminosae).

Ruffy, near Gobur, Victoria, William Noye, January and February, 1915.

A native of Southern Europe and South-Western Asia. It is a perennial herb, which stands drought well, and will grow on poor soil provided such is porous. It is an exotic not sufficiently established to be considered naturalised.

GNAPHALIUM CANDIDISSIMUM, Lam. "White Cudweed."
(Compositae).

Tynong, J. W. Audas, 22/11/1915.

This introduced plant is already widely spread, and now appears to be extending deeply into Gippsland. It is a native of South Africa.

HIBISCUS DRUMMONDII, Turcz. (Malvaceae).

Minnipa, Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia, 11/11/1915.

A West Australian plant not previously recorded from South Australia.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM, L. "St. John's Wort" (Guttiferae).
(Hypericineae).

Majorca, near Maryborough, Victoria, F. Outtrim, January 1916. Muckleford, D. James, December, 1916.

This introduced pest, which is proclaimed under the Thistle Act for the whole State, has now made its appearance in these districts. This weed is (November, 1916) spreading from Rutherglen township, and has already reached the banks of the Murray River. It will be

likely to appear at various points of the lower reaches of the river after floods.

LAMARCKIA AUREA, Moench. "Golden Lamarckia." (Gramineae).

Moodemere, North Rutherglen, Murray River. It is growing in unusual abundance owing to the moist season, G. H. Adcock. November, 1916.

The grass is a native of Europe, Asia and Africa, and was first recorded in 1878. It has only a very slight pasture value.

LATHYRUS ANGULATUS, L. "Angular Pea." (Leguminosae).

Harcourt, C. French, jnr., November, 1916.

This plant, a native of Europe, is abundant at Harcourt, and has probably existed as a naturalised alien in Victoria for some time, but has been overlooked on account of its inconspicuous character and resemblance to a Vetch. It is now growing in all cultivated land in the district; stock do not seem to eat it readily. It is not recorded as a poisonous plant, but is worthy of investigation.

LAVATERA ARBOREA, L. "Common Tree Mallow." (Malvaceae).

Iona and railway enclosure, Garfield, J. W. Audas, 22/11/1915.

A new locality for this introduced plant. It is a native of Europe.

LEPIDIUM RUDERALE, L., var *SPINESCENS*. (Cruciferae).

Camperdown, Victoria, per G. H. Sinclair, March, 1916.

This spiny form of *L. ruderale* has the smaller branches developed into thorns, more irregular branching, the leaves reduced in size and the pods with hardly any notch on top. It was queried by Bentham as a variety *spinescens* of *L. ruderale*, and was recorded from South Australia. It is questionable, however, to what extent the two forms are related, as the spiny habit of the variety is very different from that of typical forms of *L. ruderale*.

LEPIDIUM VIRGINICUM, L. "Virginian or Wild Peppergrass."
(Cruciferae).

Ashburton, Victoria, W. B. Wilson, June, 1915.

A native of North America. This species is very close to *L. ruderale*, and cannot be distinguished from it unless both the flower and fruit are available. The petals are present, and the seeds are minutely margined in *L. virginicum*.

LINARIA VERSICOLOR, Moench. (Scrophulariaceae).

Red Jacket Creek, Victorian Alps, Mr. Gargeuvich, 1873; Newstead, F. M. Reader, 1910; St. Arnaud, T. O. Murphy, October, 1916.

This plant, a native of Europe, is now evidently establishing itself as a naturalised alien in Victoria. Some species of *Linaria* are poisonous, but the present species has not been tested. The plant, having rather handsome flowers, might be of some use for decorative purposes, but otherwise it has no known economic value.

ORTHOCARPUS PURPURASCENS, Benth. "Purple Orthocarpus."
(Scrophulariaceae).

Maryborough, Miss Lydiard, 4/11/1915; Balmattum, Victoria, B. S. Budds, 26/11/15; Casterton, per J. Harris (Aust.), 30/11/15; Port Fairy, per W. S. MacPherson, 30/11/15; Casterton, November, 1915; Mokoan, J. B. Higgins, November, 1916.

This plant, a native of California, is injurious in pastures on account of its roots being parasitic on the roots of grasses. It is a freely seeding annual, introduced with fodder imported from North America.

The plant was previously recorded in Victoria from Euroa as an exotic not sufficiently established to be considered naturalised. In view of the wide distribution of the plant and its freely seeding habit it has now evidently definitely established itself as a naturalised alien.

PINUS PINASTER, Ait. "Star or Cluster Pine." (Coniferae).

Beaconsfield, 9/10/13, and Nar-Nar-Goon North, 25/10/1915, J. W. Audas.

This tree is now probably in the process of establishing itself as a naturalised alien in Victoria. The specimens collected were found growing among thick scrub, and were fully a mile away from the nearest planted trees.

PLANTAGO BELLARDI, All. "Hairy Plantain." (Plantaginaceae).

Ararat, E. J. Summers, November, 1914; H. B. Williamson, November, 1915.

The plant is a native of the Mediterranean regions and of Asia Minor, and has possibly been introduced into Victoria through the medium of bird seed. It differs widely from the ordinary plantains in appearance owing to its hairiness, and to the relatively large and prominent bracts between the flowers in the spike. The present

specimens are somewhat dwarfed, being only 2-4 inches in height, but agree in general characters with the above species. The plant has no economic value, and shows no signs of being a more troublesome weed than the ordinary plantains.

PLANTAGO PSYLLIUM, L. "Fleawort Plantain." (Plantaginaceae).

Nantawarra, 15 miles N.N.E. Pt. Wakefield, at the head St. Vincent's Gulf, S.A., Prof. T. G. B. Osborn, November, 1916.

This plant is a native of the Mediterranean regions, South-West India, and the Orient, and has not previously been recorded as a naturalised alien for Australia. Professor Osborn reports it to be spreading rapidly, and that it may become another Stinkwort, as it has an unpleasant smell. The seeds appear in the Pharmacopoeia as Semen Psyllii. These, from their resemblance to fleas, give the plant the name of "Fleawort." Their mucilaginous outer coat gives them the same properties as flax seed, viz., demulcent and emollient, and they can be used internally or externally.

STYLIDIUM. (Stylidiaceae).

Maiden, in his Census of New South Wales plants (1916) follows F. v. Mueller in reversing the nomenclature adopted by Bentham and by R. Brown, and using the name *Candollea* (Candolleaceae) for this genus and order. Schönland, in Englers Pflanzenfamilien, also followed the advice of F. v. Mueller on this matter without giving any other reasons. Mr. Maiden, however, gives definite reasons as follows:—"The genus *Candollea* (Candolleaceae or Stylidiaceae) was founded by Labillardiere in 1805. One year later the same author applied the name *Candollea*, apparently by an oversight, to another genus (Dilleniaceae). As both genera could not stand, Swartz changed *Candollea* (Candolleaceae) in 1807 into *Stylidium*, and consequently the order into Stylideae, but in doing so he made the twofold mistake of changing the name of the plant that had undoubtedly the claim to priority, and of selecting a name, *Stylidium*, already applied by Loureiro in 1790 to a genus of Cornaceae. There can be no doubt that F. v. Mueller was right in restoring the name *Candollea* to the genus first named so by Labillardiere (Candolleaceae). Labillardiere's second genus, *Candollea* (Dilleniaceae), of course, had to go, and is now united with *Hibbertia*."

In regard to Swartz's supposed errors, the genus of Cornaceae referred to is the *Marlea* of Roxburgh, which is now *Alangium*, Lam. The "*Stylidium chinense*" of Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch, ed.

Willdenow, 1793, p. 273, is usually referred to as a synonym to *Marlea begoniifolia*, Roxb., but since Loureiro describes it as having the corolla inferior and the drupe superior, it cannot belong to this genus at all, and has become a lost name without an owner. It is not advisable to use lost names of this kind in founding new genera, but it is quite another matter to suppress a generic name attached to well-defined species because 12 years earlier the name was applied to a species of plant which cannot now be identified.

The true history of the names of *Stylidium* and *Candollea* appears to be the reverse of that given. Swartz published the name of *Stylidium* in 1805 (*Willdenow spec.*, Pl. IV. (1805), 146), and at a later date, 1807, repeats it (*Magaz. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin. I.*, 1807, p. 48).

In the same year (1805) Labillardiere published the names *Candollea* (*Candolleaceae*) for the same genus and order. Finding that Swartz's name had priority, Labillardiere then used the name *Candollea* in the following year for a genus of *Dilleniaceae*, now submerged in *Hibbertia*.

Apart from the fact that nearly all the species of the genus have been described under the name of *Stylidium*, namely, 90, as compared with 9, there are no valid reasons for changing the name adopted by Bentham and by R. Brown. I have gone fully into this matter because of the confusion likely to occur, if the plants known as *Stylidium* in Victoria are to be named *Candollea* in New South Wales.

TRICHOLAENA TENERIFFAE, Parl. "Red Natal Grass." (*Gramineae*).

This South African grass was introduced into Queensland many years ago, and has there become fully naturalised. It has since been carried to Victoria, and grows well at Mortlake and in the Western District, where it is now naturalised. It is of some value as a pasture grass, particularly in dry soils, being somewhat drought resistant, but is by no means in the first rank as a pasture grass, and is apt to become a troublesome weed in gardens and cultivated ground. It is not suitable for a pasture grass in a rotation series, where pasture follows cultivation.

ZYGOPHYLLUM OVATUM, Ewart and White. (*Zygophyllaceae*).

Alawoona (*Trans-Murray Scrub*), October, 1915, and Poochera, Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia, J. M. Black, November, 1915.

This species was first described from West Australian specimens, then afterwards found in Victoria, and now in South Australia, thus bridging the geographical gap in distribution.